THE TARIFF BILL

CHANGED IN ALL ITS SCHEDULES EXCEPT TOBACCO.

REDUCTION OF DUTY IN MOST OF THEM.

The Proposed Duty on Tin Plate Stricken Out.

ADDITIONS MADE TO THE FREE LIST.

Material Alterations in the Measure Which Will Wreck Republican Party Hopes.

As stated in THE CHITIC yesterday, the Tariff bill reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee Is, with the exception of the wool and agricultural schedules, almost identically the same as the committee's bill reported in 1888, No formal report accompanied the bill, nor is it certain that any will be prepared. A statement will be reported to the Senate as soon as It can be prepared. showing the effect of the provisions of the bill upon the receipts of customs as compared with the receipts under the present law and those estimated under the House bill. The changes made by the committee are as follows: CHEMICAL SCHEDULE.

Tannic acid or tannin, 50 cents per pound, Logwood, sumac, hemlock and other bark dyes, ? cent, reduced from 1 cent. Glycerine (crude), 13 cents per pound, reduced from 2 cents,
Extract of licerice, 5 cents, reduced from

6 cents.

Alizatine assistant containing less than h0 per cent, of castor oil, 15 cents per gallon, reduced from 40 cents.

Flaxaccal and poppy seed oil, 27 cents per gallon, reduced from 30 cents.

Oplum containing 9 per cent, or less of morphia, and opium propared for smoking.

\$12 per pound, increased from \$10.

Barytes, unmanufactured, \$1 per ton, reduced from \$2; manufactured, \$5 per ton, reduced from \$7.

White acetate of lead, 5) cents per pound,

White acetate of lead, 5] cents per pound, increased from 3 cents.

Brown acetate of lead, 31 cents per pound, increased from 2 cents. pound, necreased from 3 cents.

Hydrate of potash, 1 cent per pound, reduced from 14 cents.

Sulphate of potash, 20 per cent, ad valorem, instead of 2 cents per pound.

Sulphate of sods, 20 per cent, ad valorem, instead of 1 cent per pound.

Artists' water-color paints are made dutiable according to class, instead of 50 per cent, ad valorem.

cent, ad valorem.

Reinstone and sulphur, not otherwise provided for, are transferred to the free list, instead of being made dutlable at \$5 per

Ground sumae, 3-10 cent per pound, re-

duced from a cent.
Muriatic acid and sulphuric acid, not otherwise provided for, dutiable at a cent per pound, are transferred to the free list.
Chioride of calcium is stricken out of the tion, and duty will be assessed on its com-Popermint oil, 25 per cent, ad valorem, Instead of \$1 per pound.

Bulyric or propylic alcohol, dutiable in the chemical schodule at 10 per cent, at valorem, is transferred to the figuor schedule, and changed to \$2 per gallon. Blues and chromes, ground in water, 25 per cent ad valorem, instead of 6 and 4; cents per pound respectively. EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE SCHEDULE.

Decorated china, 55 per cent. ad valorem, reduced from 60 per cent.
Plate white china, 56 per cent. ad valorem, reduced from 55 per cent. ad valorem, reduced from 55 per cent.
Earthen, stone and crockery ware, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. 50 per cent. ad valorem reduced from 55 per cent. and 60 per cent.

from 55 per cent, and 60 per cent,, accordireen glass bottles, holding not less than a pint, and demijohns and carboys, I cent per pound, reduced from 1½ cents. Bottles holding less than one pint, 1½ cents per pound (reduced from 1½ cents per pound and 50 cents per gross, according to

tiluss and glassware not otherwise enu-merated, which in the House bill are covered by alx asparate paragraphs, are consolidated into one paragraph and include mirrors (small) and leases wholly or parily manufactured, pay a duky of 45 per cent. ad valorem (this is in the nature of a large

general reduction). Unpolished cylinder, crawn and common window gines is reduced a cent per pound. Ground plate glass is made to pay a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem in addition to the other rate charged.
Speciacles and are glasses, 60 per cent.
and valorem, instead of 50 cents perdozen.

and 55 per cent, ad valorem. Leuses coaling \$1.50 per gross pairs or less, 60 per cent, ad valorem, instead of \$1 Speciacle and eye-glass lenses, bevelled, the per cent. ad valorent, instead of 75 cents.

(ii) per cent, ad valorem, instead of 75 cents per gross pairs and 45 per cent, ad valorem. METAL SCHEDULE. Iron ore containing more than Ther cont. of copper a cont per pound on the copper instead of H cents.

instead of Licents.

(thus No. 1 of hoop from or steel, dutiable at 1.1 cents per pound, is made to include from 10 to 20 wire mange, and Class No. 3 dutiable at 1.3 cents per pound is made to include from thinner than No. 20 wire

gatige. from or steel ralls \$11.20 per ton, suduend from \$10.44 per too.

The additional duty imposed on plates or hand from contail with sine or other motals, is made a cent per pound instead of a cent. The provision that after July 1, 1891.

manufactures of which the plate is the chief part shall pay in addition to the rate of duty upon the plate as an valorem duty of its percent, is struct out.

Another tired steel, valued at not more 1.5 cents per pound, a reduction of 1-10 cent per pound on all grades.

Look polished from or sized, 2 cent per Good-polished from or steel, 2 cent per cural, instead of 11 cents.

from or steel anvils or parts thereof, 3 cents per pound, instead of Si cents. Cust hollow ware, 22 cents per pound, taate at of 5 cents.

The provision making 15 per cent ad valueur the minimum duty on chains is

duty on shotgons and revolvers 35 cut, ad valorem, instead of 15 cents per

Crude aluminium, 20 per cent. all vahreen, instead of 15 per cent.
Browne peneder, 15 per cent. all valorous, instead of 15 cents per penud.
Fine reprier, imported in the form of ove, 4 cent per pound, tustand of 12 cents.
Lies reprier. I cent per pound, instead of 22 cents.

Cyanae copper and copper centant, I can't per pound, instead of H conts.
Copper in other forms, not manufactured, It conts per pound, instead of 2 cents.
Nickel and bickel alloy, 8 cents per

Mica, dutiable at 35 per cent, ad valorem, and nickel, crude, dutiable at 3 cents per pound, are transferred to the free list. WOOD SCHEDULE

Sawed boards, \$1 per 1,000 feet, instead of \$1.50.

The House provision fixing an equal retallatory duty on saved lumber, imported from countries imposing an export duty on logs, is struck out, and a provision luserted making the duty to be imposed in such case the same as the rates under the present law.

Sawed boards of cabinet woods, 20 per cent, ad valorem, reduced from 35 per cent, SYDAR SCHEDULE.

The 2 cents per pound bounty is extended to maple sugar. No bounty is to be given for less than 500 pounds of sugar per year. Persons who apply for or receive the bounty, who are not entitled thereto, shall pay a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court. standard are to pay a duty of 5-10 of a cent per pound, instead of being imported free, as provided by the House bill. Sugars above 16 Dutch standard 6-10 of a cent per pound, instead of 4-10 of a cent.

The tobacco shedule is unchanged. AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE.

Barley, 25 cents per lashel, reduced from Daries, Scients per lusalel, reduced from 30 cents; barley mail, 40 cents per lusalel, reduced from 45 cents.

Cleaned rice, 14 cents per pound, reduced from 9 cents; incleaned rice, 1 cent per pound, reduced from 14 cents; broken rice, 1 cent per pound, reduced from 15 cent; rice flour and rice meal, i cent per pound, reduced from 14 cents.

The procedure allowance described from 15 cents.

reduced from 1s cents.

The provision allowing a drawback on sugar used in the manufacture of condensed milk is struck out.

Cabbages, 1 cent each, reduced from 3

Dried peas, 15 cents per bushel, reduced from 40 cents, Oil seeds not specially provided for in this act, 25 cents per bushel, reduced from

20 cents,
Fish, not specially numerated, I cent per pound, reduced from 1 cent.
Metal packages containing shell fish, admitted free of duty, 11 cents per quarter, instead of 1 cents per quart capacity.
The duty on oranges, lemons or limes, in packages, is reduced 50 per cent.; in bulk, \$1.50 per 1,000, instead of \$2.50.
Grapes, 60 cents per barrel of three cubic feet, instead of 3 cents per pound.
Chocotate, 2 cents per pound, reduced from 3 cents.

from 3 cents.

Prepared cocos, not specially provided for, 2 cents per pound, reduced from 3.

cents.

The provision giving to exporters of meat z drawback of the duty paid on salt used in the curing of meat for export is Gum sulstitutes, 1 cent per pound, instead of 2 cents. SCHEDULE OF SPHINS, WINES AND OTHER

BEVEILAGES. Silli wines in Jugs, containing each not more than one plat, \$1.65 per case, instead of \$1.60. f SLOO.

Any excess of wines beyond the invoice unnity, 65 cents per pint, instead of 5 cents; at no additional duty is to be assessed on

bit he additional duty is to be assessed on the bottles or jugs containing one pint or less of liquor, 2 cents each additional, instead of 3 cents.

Fruit juice, not specially provided for, containing not more than 15 per cent. of alcohol, 50 cents per gallon, instead of 60 cents.

Seda and similar waters, in bottles, con-taining not more than 2 pint each. 10 cents per dozen, instead of 13 cents: containing more than 2 pint and not more than 12 pints, 20 cents per dozen, instead of 25 cents.

Natural effervescent mineral waters are transferred to the free list.

SCHEDULE OF COTTON MANUFACTURES, a square eard, if bleached, 23 cents per square yard, if printed, 4 cents, instead of 30 per cent, ad valorem. The provision that ready-made clothing having India rubber in its composition shall be subject to a duty of 60 cents a pound and 50 per cent, at valorem, is

struck out.

All pile fabrics, bleached, 12 cents per square yard and 20 per cent, ad valorem; if dyed, colored, or stained, painted, or printed, 14 cents, and 20 per cent, ad valorem; instead of 10 cents per square yard and 20 per cent, at valorem. Insead of 10 cents per square yard and 20 per cent, at valorem. Insead of specified as a special class. The maximum duty on bose is 40 cents per dozen pairs and 40 per cent, ad valorem, instead of \$1 and 60 per cent ad valorem. The maximum and 60 per cont. ad valorem, Instead of \$1 and 60 per cont. ad valorem. The maxi-mum duty on shirts and drawers is \$1.25 per dozen and 40 per cent. ad valorem, in-stead of 53.25 and 40 per cent. at valorem, Corsets are climinated as a separate paragraph, and duty will be charged according to the material of which they are composed.

CHEDULE OF FLAX, REMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF. Flax not backled or dressed, \$30 per ton, ustead of 1; cents per pound. Hackled flax, \$40 per ton, instead of 4.

ents per pound. Yarn made of jute, 35 per cent, ad va-orem, instead of 30 per cent. limiting twine, 1; cents per pound, in-tend of 1; cents.

fead of I; cents.

Usition hagging valued at 6 cents or less or square yield. Lik cents per square yard, astend of 1.6 cents; valued at more than 6 cuts per square yard. Lik cents put square and instead of 1.8 cents.

Officions for finness and waterproof cloth.

Officioth for flows and waterproof cloth, not specially provided for, valued above 25 cents per square yard, 10 seuts per equare yard and 30 per cent, ad valorem, instead of 15 cents and 30 per cent, ad valorem, instead of 15 cents and 30 per cent, ad valorem, instead of the square tinti, 50 per cent, ad valorem, instead of 50 per cent, this duty to take effect immediately, instead of January 1, 1994.

In the House bill manufactures of vegetable fibre, except soften not specially provided for, are made dutiable at 50 per cent, ad valorem. In this bill they are divided into two classes, one valued at 5 cents per pound, es less, the duty on which is a centaper pound, the duty on which is 5 cents per pound, the duty on which is 40 per

per pointd: the other, valued above 8 unita-per pound, the duty on which is 40 per-cent, ad valorem. These chases include sisal or manifa sarn, dutimite at 50 per cent, ad valorem in the House bitt. Vegotable hair (African fibre) and China grass (rainle), dutimite at 51 per ton and the per cent, ad valorem, respectively, are transferred to the free list.

transferred to the free list.

The paragraph making mats, rups and screens made of vegetable material duttable at 8 cents per square yard is stricken out, and they will pay duty according to the material of which they are composed.

All manufactures of vegetable fibre, except cutton and inte, and otherwise provided for, are divided into two classes. Valued at 5 cents per pound or less, it cents per pound; valued at more than 5 cents per pound; at 100 threads to the spears in h, and shirt and collar lines cents per pound and 50 per cent. at valorem, respectively.

WHICH ACRESOLS. Russian camel's bair is taken out of the woods of the third class. On woolen and worsted yarmy valued at not

duty.
On bixnikely, lists and flatterly for underto explore in other forms, not amount after.
It exists per pound instead of 2 cents.
Stricked and nicked alloy, a cruin pur pound, reduced from 15 cents.
Black after, it cents per pound, reduced from 15 cents.
Black after, it cents per pound, reduced from 15 cents.
This is not, and to keep cook on the final waters and gold cause 15 per cent.

This is not, and to keep cook on was at an except and the final of the final of word of the final in either case.

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This is not, and to keep cook on the final intervention of which word or worsted by a component material, the little case.

cent. ad valorem, Instead of 70 cents and 60

SHE AND SILE GOODS SUMEDULE. The bounty of \$1 per pound for silk and a cents per pound for fresh cocoons rested and produced in the United States is struck out. Also the paragraphs fixing duties on goods in the place at from 75 cents per pound and 15 per cent, ad valorem to \$1.50 per pound and 15 per cent, ad valorem. They are all made dutiable at 5 per cent, ad valorem.

ad valorem.

The provision that silk ciothing when composed in part of india-rubber shall pay a duly of 10 cents an onnce and 60 per cent. ad valorem is struck out. SCHEDULE OF PULP, PAPER, AND BOOKS,

Copying papers, Eltering paper, silver paper, and theme paper, are changed to 25 per cent. ad valorem from Scents per penned and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Clyarette paper from 15 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem is changed to 25 per cent. ad valorem is changed to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Thair photographers' paper is changed from 15 per cent. ad valorem to 25 per cent.

SUNDRIES SCREDCLE.

Brushes and brooms of all kinds, 35 per cent. sd valorem, instead of 40 per cent. Buttons, everyt agate, pearl and shell, are stricken out and will be assessed for duty under the schedules relating to the materials of which they are composed. Pearl and shell interest. Pearl and shell buttons are to pay a duty of 2 cents per line, button measure, and 25 per cent. ad valorom, instead of 4 cents per line button measure. Bristles, 20 per cent. ad valorem, instead

Cork bark 5 cents per pound. Instead of 10 cents per pound. Cork bark 5 cents per pound. Instead of 10 cents; manufactured corks, 73 cents per pound, instead of 15 cents.

Dressed feathers and downs of all kinds, 40 per cent. ad valorem instead of 50 per cent.

Hair cloth, 8 cents per square yard, instead of 30 per cent ad valorem.

Jewelry, not specially provided for, 40 per cent, ad valorem, instead of 50 per A minimum duty of 50 per cent, ad va-orem is provided for in the glove para-

lorem is provided for in the glove paragraph.
Osler or willow, prepared for basketmakers' use, 25 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 40 per cent.
Manufactures of fur, 25 per cent, ad valorem, instead of 30 per cent.
Matting made of eccos fibre or rattan, 3
cents per square yard, instead of 12 cents.
Mats of eccos fibre or rattan, 4 cents per
square foot, instead of 8 cents.
Paintings and statuary not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent, ad valorem (from the
free list).

Common clay tobacco pipes, 35 per cent. d valorem, reduced from 30 per cent. Umbrellas covered with silk or alpaca, 50 ar cent. ad valorem, justead of 53 per cent. Cubrellas of other material, 40 per cent. raiorem, instead of 45 per cent. The following manufactures, dutiable at the rates named, are stricken out of

under the schedules relating to the ma terials of which they are composed: Planefortes and planeforte actions, 40 per ent, ad valorem, Balls, dolls or toys, wholly or in part of

be sundries schedule and made dutiable

dia rubber, 45 per cent, ad valorem. Masks of allk, 55 per cent, ad valorem, Musical instruments, 25 per cent. Musical metronomes, 30 per cent. imbrella frames and parts, 50 per cent. Manufactures of osler and willow, 45 per

cent, ad valorem, are transferred to the wood schedule and reduced to 55 per cent. Pent or pent moss, 10 per cent, ad valo-rem, listend of \$3 per too. FREE LIST,

Beiting cloths, especially for military pur-poses, are further limited by the definition. "But not suitable for the manufacture of wearing appared."
Blue clay, for the manufacture of crucibles, is added, from \$1.50 per ion.
Feathers and downs for beds are ex-

manufactured.

The provision, "Fish the product of American fisheries and fresh or frozen fish. caught in fresh waters, except salmon." is made to read, "Fresh fish caught by the citizens of the United States in the high

sens or the open waters of the lakes for

seas or the open waters of the takes forming a boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada."

Orchids, lily of the valley, ataleas, palms, and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes, are aided.

Nickel matter is added, instead of paying 3 cents a pound on the mickel contained.

The ores of nickel containing more than 2 per sent, of copper are to pay a duty of to it cent a pound on the copper contained thereto, instead of 11 cents per pound.

Petities and other proper effects and goods of Indians pussing or repassing the boundary line of the Territories of the United States are added.

Sponges, dutable in the House bill at 20 Sponges, didtable in the House bill at 30 per cent, ad valorem are added.

Taploca is made free without any re-

Pitch of coul tar is added. The limitation in value to \$500 of wearing apparel and personal effects of persons arriving in the United States which may be

arriving in the United States which may be admitted free of daty is struck out.

We has of art, etc., brought by professional artists, lecturers or scientists for temporary use or exhibition, not for ade, and now admitted free of duty for the term of six meaths, may be relained in the country an additional period of six meaths in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. In the paragraph admitting unwrought sines dieds free, a provision is added permitting disks eight inches in diameter to be polished sufficiently to enable the character of the glass to be determined.

Gypsum, or sulphate of lime, is taken from the free list and made duttable at \$1 a ton.

a ton.

Degras is taken from the list and made doltable at I cent a pound.

The committee struck out all the changes made by the House bill in the

internal revenue regulations respecting the tax on tobacco, the manufacture of vinegar from alcohol vapor, and the fortification of wines, leaving the law as it stands at present. The internal revenue tax on option, prepared, for smoking, is increased from \$5 to \$10 per pound.

A Deserved Compliment,

Mr. O. P. Austin, one of the eleverest men on Newspaper Row, has just been honored by a comparatively new but growing corporation—the Press News Association. At the negular annual meeting of the Press News, held in New York last week, Mr. Austin was not made one of the executive board.

A Badman's Desperation. NEW YORK, June 19. - John McErcov says be escaped from Audtyville (L. 1.) Insune Asylum on Friday last, but he found it so difficult to get along in the city that he was anxious to get back. The police would not soul him back he became hungry, siole a kuife from Elekholf's Broom atomi store, tried to stab a citric, assisted in his own arrest and was held for trial.

Hauses Strack by Eightning.

Ocean Carr. N. J., June 12 - A severe thunder-storm pasted over this city yesterday afternoon. The light-ning struck the cottag of Dr. 2 W. Thatcher and the born of Robert Fisher. Three horses and five men were to the barn at the time. No fire was started

POLITICAL NEWS

MORE AND MORE INHARMONIOUS GROWS THE "G. O. P."

WHAT LED TO J. B. EAVES' REJECTION

Vigorous Protest Against Submission to Republican Despotism.

NEBRASKANS HAVE A ROD IN PICKLE

Metal and Glass Men Claim to Have Been Tricked ... Bayne's Explanation.

WHY EAVES WAS REJECTED. ROUBLES WHICH AFFLICT REPUBLI-

CANS IN THE TAR BEEL STATE. "The North Carolina Republicana will now proceed to jump on the Administration and make the air in the Fifth District burid with cuss words," said a well-known Tar Heel politician to a Chitic reporter this merning. 'Harrison and the Senate have reopened the old sore and unless some skilful scheming is done very soon it will be impossible to restore harmony in time prevent the Democrats from making a clean sweep of the State. Harrison made a bad blunder when he turned over the patronage of the State to the old revenue ringmaster, Mott, and I think the President is beginning to see his

"About fifteen months ago the President appointed J. B. Eaves to be collector of internal revenue for the Fifth district, North Carolina. Eaves was chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, and was indorsed by nearly all the leading Republicans, in-cluding Congressman Ewart and Chat-ham and Dr. Mott. Some time after the appointment, however, Dr. Mott changed his mind and began to oppose the confirmation of Eaves. Strange stories about Eaves began to be pub-lished in the Northern papers, which were supposed to emanate from Dr.

"One of the allegations was that campaign, while acting chairman of the State Committee, he published over his name a most impodent and out-rageous circular, known in North Carolina politics as the 'Eaves Pinkerton Circuiar,' In which a great many un-truths were set forth. Senator Vance could never forgive him for this, and it seems the Senator was able to bring sev-eral Republican Senators, facinding

Blair, over to his way of thinking. "The rejection of Eaves reopens the contest for the collectorship and keeps alive the bitter factional fights that have always characterized the Republican nternal revenue district in the country that has given the Government so much trouble as the Fifth North Carolina. It has been twice annexed to other disricts-once under Arthur and once under Cleveland-in order that the President Cleveland—in order that the President tor their crops are low. Project on the door before another month rel's undoubtedly Harrison will have to prices would be lower because of no prices would be lower because gerrymander North Carolina revenue districts after the manner of his predecessors or else make up his mind to be very much worried by the importunate indefatigable Tar Heel office-

seekers. Dr. Mott, it is alleged, could not control the appointments made by Eaves and for that reason the Doctor turned on the collector and helped to bring about his rejection.

METAL AND GLASS MEN MAD. THEY SAY THEY HAVE DEEN THICKED BY

THE SENATE COMMITTEE. Privancias, Pa., June 19.-To say that the iron, steel and glass mannfacturers of Pittsburg are excited over the manner in which their special interests in the Tariff biff have been handled by the Senate Fluance Committee does not convey any idea of the feel-ing here to day. They are mad. They claim that they have been tricked, and

that the country, and the Republican party particularly, will go to the dem-nition how wows if the Senate Finance ommittee is allowed to have its way. A member of Andrew Carnegle' from sald: "The duty on steel ralls an on nearly all the other articles in the Kinley bill as it passed the House, were meconfortally near the danger line. The rates proposed by the Senate Finance Committee, if adopted, will compel a complete readjustment of values, and this means rain to many and suffering to thousands. The whole bill is a direct violation of the piedges of the Republican party." George A. Macbeth, who has been classed as a free trade manufacturer, is placked somewhere, and said: "The

bill is an outrageous conspiracy to Other manufacturers talked in a similar stratu. They will light hard to defeat the Senate amendments. William Maxtio, accretary of the Amalgamuted Association of Iron and Steel Workers, anys that if the bill is passed it will be useless for the Republicans to nomina a candidate for President in 1892.

WHY ARE ALL DUMB:

WAY ARE ALL MEMBERS OF ALL PARTIES. M BERNEYE TO DESPOYEN PRILADELPHIA, June 19.—The Toto day says editorially: "Has man hood fied from both purther the popular branch of Congress not what explanation can be given whence under the despotle and current white was drawn to accurate all who refused ob-dience. The new Force bill, known as the

Foliaral Election mensure, was privately introduced by Mr. Lodge by handling the bill to the Clark, as is allowable under Spenker Reed's new rules, but when so presented all tills are public property, and trust be made a uniter of twent in the file room, where they are open to the impaction of members. The new Federal Election bill, however, was cutdered by Mr. Lodge to be withheid from public scrutiny and to be refused to newspaper correspondents.

abile Printer with orders to keep it suffi Monday and not permit it to be seen by any one outside of the printers working on it, and another order was sent to the Document Room that the printed copies should be given to no one. The result was that a bill tatro-loced in the House and public property

on Saturday was not seen by a single member of Congress until Montay evening, just when the caucus was ready to ahiver under the lash of the Speaker, and the result was the caucus indersement of a bill of huge propor-tions that had not been considered or even read by the men who had to vote

What member of the House issued such lawless and despote orders? If one may do it, why not all do it and re-duce the. House to the claudestine manipulation of the most important bills! Surely the self-respect of the body should demand that any member thus

wantonly violating the courtesies due to members, as well as violating the law, should be publicly admonished and put to shame.

"And what officers of the House obeyed such lawless orders?" And what public officials of the Public Printing Office accepted and obeyed such lawless orders? The dignity of the House, as well as the self-respect of each member. well as the self-respect of each member. clearly demands that the Congressman who issued such revolutionary orders and the officials who obeyed them should be subjected to public censure if

Why have all members of all parties een dumb and submissive? Is there no Republican who has the manhood and ourage to halt such abuse of decency and law? If not, why are the Demo-cratic members of the House silent uner such an outrage? The one bill that, of all others, demands the most careful consideration before voting on it has been clandestinely pushed forward by awiess action of both members and ubordinate officials of the House, and Has manhood fled the House? If not, why are all dumb?"

NEBRASKANS FEEL BITTERLY.

REPUBLICAN WHO WILL VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET, "Though a Republican all my life I shall, because of the McKinley bill, vote next fall for the Democratic ticket." This declaration was made by Pierson D. Smith, one of the largest landowners and wealthlest citizens of Nebrasks, to a reporter of the Chleago Post. "Seven months ago I went to Eaves had bought the influence through which he was appointed. There was not much credence, however, placed on the report. The real objection to Eaves seems to have been that during the last seems and their effect upon the laborate charge of the seems and their effect upon the laboring classes. As the result of such study I claim, without equivocation, that the employes of foreign factories, though receiving less wages, live better, enjoy more perfect health and are all around as happy, if not happier, than the American employes. This talk about the benefits of the tariff to our factory employes is nonsense. If any more miserable set of men can be found than in the Eastern manufacturing districts I am not aware of their existence-unless it is the farming class.

"And how do the farmers of Ne-braska feel about the McKinley bill !" to the fact that they are becoming poorer and poorer. My intimate relathem, enable me to speak. The prices for their crops are low. Protectionists East would stop eating. This the farmer is becoming aware of and also that the McKinley bill will ad-vance the price of everything he buys. Tinware the farmer uses to a great extent. It will go up; farming implements, too-everything, in fact, mapufactured. Just what the Republican party is thinking of in passing such a bill I can't imagine, unless it expects that the wool it has already pulled over the farmers' eyes has to-tally destroyed their eyesight. But it has not. Farmers who I never sup-posed would even read the bill have learned its important features by heart. They see which way the wind blows. and if the Senate passes the bill and it becomes a law the next President of the United States will be a Democrat. I am not a Democrat yet, but I am now in sympathy with Cleveland's Tarin Reform, and shall vote for Cleveland if

he is nominated. Helween the Berii and the Beep Sea." Major McClammy of North Carolina has returned from a trip home. In speaking of the Silver bill, he said to a Curvic reporter that the Republican party on the sliver question had placed itself between the devil and the deep sea. And, said the Major, "the Democrats will be the camers. If the Republicans pass the Silver bill they will lose in the East, and if ther fall to pass it they will hear from the West in no unmistakable tones. My people are for free coinage, and the day for free Hayne and the Manufacturers.

Preparate, June 18.-Congressions Bayne has written to a friend negarding the statement that he had threatand to punish the maunfacturers of his district for their condemnation of his recent conduct. He says. "I would It is recent condition. He says "I would not punish anybody in a matter of this kind, but the punishment of manufactures would mean the depression of wages to the workingmen, to whom I am now, and have always been since I have been in political life, indebted for a generous and conditi support. I have already visited in the finance of our bill as we passed in I find it is being seriously out in the granted of the Samile in the Interest of our bill as we passed in I find it is being seriously out in the granted of the Samile in the English of the finance of the Jahre and of the helduries of the granted by its alliest of the continue, but on account of the Industries of the Republican party as well." The letter is not account of the Republican on the charge that threats were made.

Mr. scott Conto Not Answer,

Earl Pa. June 19.—The Brow W.

L. Scott was asked whether he would accept the homestacker he would accept the homestacker for Congress that accept the homestacker for Congress that threats were made.

The discontinued for the following letter, which continued to the following letter, which could not accept the transfer of the Samile in the following letter, which could not accept the following letter, which could not accept the following letter, which could not accept the following letter, which designed in the following letter, which could not accept the following letter, which are the delegation to execute the following letter, which the latter's name to these them it has a following letter, which as the latter's name to these them to should be followed to the following letter, which the latter's name to these them to the sound the following letter, which assume the same to the following letter, which the latter's name to them to the sound to the following letter, which as the latter's name to some the sound to the following letter, which as the latter's name to some letter's name to some letter's name to some letter's name to the latter, which as well in the following letter, which as the delegation to s

tembered by the Democrats of the Crawford County and of this district. Mr. Scott and he had not been notified of the nomination, and therefore could not maker. The general impression is that while the Lais County Democrata

to newspaper correspondents

The bill was also sent secretly to the Kueling Roda, Flecket Wors. J. H.

THE LOTTERY OUTSID.

A Rival Concern Offers a Larger

Standard to the New York This NEW ORLEASS, June 18 -- In the House vesterday the Lottery bill wen over on the calendar. In the morning bour Mr. Wells of Bichland presented a memorial in behalf of another lottery enterprise. It is addressed to the Sen-ate and House of Representatives, and

ate and House of Representatives, and reads as follows:

There being a proposition pending before your honorable body or lodies to bleense a lottery for the period of twenty-five years from the 1st of January, 1894, on the payment of an annual bleense to the State of Louisians of \$1,000,000 and to submit a rousificational amendment to that end, I desire to submit this, my proposition, on that subject:

I, the undersigned Benjamin Newgass, make the following proposition, to wit: First, to pay to the State of Louisians for the franchise above referred to the sum of \$1,250,000 per annual second, I promise

the franchise stave referred to the sum of \$1,250,000 per annum second, I promise that this sum of \$1,250,000 per annum to be paid for the livense aforesaid shall be devoted to such public purposes as the General Assembly in 1's wisdom may deem best; third, I propose to guarantee the performance of my obligations under the it-cense when the Constitutional amendment artifordistant fail, have been advected by cense when the Constitutional amendment authorizing it shall have been adopted, by such adequate bond and sureles as may be deemed fair and proper, equal to any bond and security which may be offered by any other person applying for the license; fourth, my proposition includes, of course, that my license shall be an exclusive one during the time for which it is granted, that is, from the 1st day of January, 1804, when the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery expires, to the termination of the grant, that is, twenty-five years. It is, however, understood that the capital invested in the purchase of this license, and the receipts thereof, be exempted from all taxes, dues, assessments and licenses of any kind whatever, whether State, parish, municipal, or ever, whether State, parish, municipal, or

BENJAMIN NEWGRASS, P. P., HENRY BEER.

After the reading of the memorial Representative Allain moved that it be referred to the Special Committee on Levees, Education, Pensions, Drainage and Lotterles, of which Mr. Wells is a member. The bill was so referred. Full returns of the Senatorial election in the Felicianas give Decker, anti lottery candidate, a majority in both parishes over Irvine, the lottery candi-

In the State Senate to-day the debate resumed on the resolution of Senator Foster to appoint a committee to investigate the charges of corruption on the part of the lottery. Mr. Foster moved the previous question the motion to indefinitely postpone, and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was carried—yeas 22, nays 12. This was another test vote. The lottery forces voted ves, the antis no. In addition to he voting twelve, Mr. Selp is lying sick in New Orleans and Mr. Decker has not taken his seat. They are antis, and this gives that side two more than one third of the Senate-enough to all intents and purposes to stop the passage of the bill through that body.

THE RUMOR DENIED.

No Outside Corporation Has Any Interest in the B, and O,

BALTIMORE, June 19. - At the monthly meeting of the Baltimore and Ohlo directors vesterday the city was represented for the last time, its representapoorer and poorer. My intimate relations with them, having sold about even reference being made to their every farm there is in Boone County to past services or the fact that their relationships and the country of the fact that their relationships are considered. past services or the fact that their rela-lions were about to be severed. Of the give the place to W. H. Milliken, a man the door before another month rol's The Republicans in the district perfectly

Washington branch stock which the State still owns, and which, by constituttonal provision, it is prevented from selling. The two who remain are Sen-ator Gorman and ex-Mayor Hodges. The rest of the directors representing the Garretts will practically ignore these two gentlemen when a scheme of any

magnitude is under way.
At the meeting President Mayer made a statement, in which he stated very plainly that no outside corporation was interested in any of the stock purchased recently from the city: that the avadicate that bought the stock represented the Baltimore and Ohio Raffroad only the gentlemen interested having concluded to pool their issues. This assertion kills off the claim made by President Inman and apparently nullifies the setion of the Richmond Terminal directors, who yesterday at a meeting were instructed to purchase a share of

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Kills His Wife, Threatens His Daugh-

ter and Shoots Bimself. DENVER, June 19 .- Aaron M. Jones, aged 60 years, a plonner of Colorado, and one of the best known men in this fronted nearly every campaign engineer. State, shot his wife through the heart in the district, but he is so sensutionally State, shot his wife through the heart seaterday while they were sitting at the breakfast table. He then threatened the life of his daughter. Frama, but she by dozens of district workers, but so life of his daughter, Emma, but she pleaded so hard for her life that he He then turned his weapon upto himself and put a bullet through his heart.

POWDERLY TO GOMPERS.

It is thought be was insane. Mrs. Jones'

Enights to Reply to Federation of Labor Charges. Pattaphticuta, Pa., June 18.—Gen-

condition is critical.

The dimention between the two great. The property of the become tree Inherent throughout the world of solurs, and discussion has been rife in the various solur papers. It is possible that they can bredt by liked's personal as a torout of morrow's meeting the control by liked's personal as a torout of morrow's meeting the control by liked's personal as two.

THEHOUSECZAR

BOW HE IS REGARDED BY HIS SUBMISSIVE CONSTITUENTS,

POWERFUL, BUT THOROUGHLY HATED

Where Does the Money Come From Which Sends Him to Congress?

A HYPOCRITE AND A PROMISE-BREAKER.

"He is Ambitious, Avaricious and Untrustworthy"...Blaine and Reed Compared.

NEW York, June 19.-The Portland, Me, correspondent of the World telegraphs his paper as follows: There was recently a convention of delegates representing the Republican party in the First Congressional district in this State. Thomas B. Reed, present Speaker of the House of Representatives, received a renomination for Congress. To that nomination there was not a dissenting voice. This convention, notoriously known as "Reed's Convention," met, and, with a degree of solumnity which approached the ridiculous, made the nomination, which was cut and dried months ago, and, unless the predictions of Democrats and Republicans alike in the district fall, Reed's nomination amounts to an elec-

The World correspondent has just spent the ibetter part of a week in this listrict, and during that time he could not find an active politician who had the hardibood to hope or the lack of nerve to fear that the twenty years' record of success at the polls achieved by Speaker Reed would be broken by a defeat this fail. And yet there among his own constituents he, who has become

A CZAR AT WASHINGTON, is not popular. Some of the younger Republican voters in the district, it is true, grow enthusinatic when talking of Reed as Speaker. They applaud his methods as Speaker and especially his way of counting a quorum; for, first of all, they are pleased at anything which angers a Democrat, no matter what the effect open their own party, and then they glory in sending to Congress the man who has made himself the sensation of the day. But though they nominate him and vote for him, down deep in their hearts the older Repub licans despise Tom Reed. "He never kept a promise" "He is overbearing, dictatorial, sarcastic" "He forgets his friends, is selfish and a hypocrite" He is ambitious, avaricious and unfrustworthy!" At the commencement of Reed's political career his warmest friend, his chief supporter and the man-ager of his campalgus was Prederick N. Dow, who is now an applicant for collector of the port of Portland,

backed by both Senators and other of wealth and or good standing socially understand the lituation and blame Reed

accordingly.

Neither is it pleasing to a local politician who has done his best to secure a Congressman's election, and considers ids work of enough importance to insure his being treated with respect, if not with consideration, by the man whom he helped.

TO BOOKT INTO A RIGH POSITION in political life, to receive one of Tom-Reed's characteristically sarcastic replies to a civilly stated request. The statesmen of a small town to the Speaker's district requested their representa-tive to use his influence to secure for use n decorating their town's Grand Army monument several condemned cannon. Speaker Reed forsook his habits and defined to answer the request, but his reply to the effect that he "was not dealing is old lunk" cost him not less than 150 votes at the last election.
"I can't afford to be quoted," said a well-known Republican to your correspondent, 'but, in confidence, I will tell you that there is not a man in this district so thoroughly repulsive to his party as this Tom Road. If it had not

Isen for bis national prominence this day, your I doubt if he could by any means soft. have secured the nomination. The man is detested. He has personally af complete is Tom Road's power that not a Republican could be prevaled upon to talk between quotation marks. He cause of Roed's accent to the Speaker. ship it is only natural that his name should be frequently learn in connec-

tion with THE PRESIDENTIAL USE. but so far as Maine is concerned. Rend's name won't be mentioned in the con-sention of 1882, provided of course, that Mr. Biaine is alive at that time

of many people ever since his antics as speaker made him complement. The question can be answered by a brief sketch of facts. Since 1850 the Maine Legislature enacted a law making the party who accepts a belie equally guilty with the one who gives it there has tern no district more rotten politically than the First Congressional, which for fourteen years Tom Reed has represented in Congress. Voters of that district have for years gone to the polis and sold their votes with the neuchalance and with almost the freedom with which they sell their bloeberries or their heas' eggs. For the past ten years there has been no such thing as the 'purity of the ballot' in either York or Cumberland County, and the corrup-tion has been steadily and rapidly in-creasing until now it has reached al-most incredible proportions. Fathers leading by the hand sons who have but just attained their majority go to the polls and bargain with the workers over the price which shall be paid for the citizen rights of the family. The

CORRUPTION IS MOST MARKED in the small towns and the rural districts. There is scarcely a farmer or a lumberman who thinks of voting unless he is peid, and paid liberally, too.
Augustus F. Moulton, a personal
felend of Tom Reed, a lawyer and a
member of the County Democratic
Committee, residing in Portland, said: "No one fears discovery here. The law on bribery precludes any such thing. Both parties to the crime are held equally responsible, and a conviction is without the realms of possi-

Democrats in the district admit that they, too, use what little money they can get together in the district to purchase votes, but they claim that what money they use in this way is entirely district, and that they have been unable to secure any funds on the outside. If this be so-and there isn't much reason doubt the truth of the statement-it logically follows that Tom Reed owes his election to the enormous corruption fund raised in his interest. A conservative estimate places the expenses of life campaign in 1888 in York County alone at \$10,000. It is fair to suppose that an equal amount was expended in Cumberland County. But WHERE DOES THIS MONEY COME PROM ?

Certainly not from the First Congressional district in the State of Maine. To locate the fund exactly is, of course, well nigh impossible. It is hinted, and rather broadly, that the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company is intensely interested in Congressman Reed, and other large corporations are spoken of as putting their hands down deep in their pockets, when Thomas B. runs for member of Congress.

Another sourch rich in votes: Runs flows as freely in Portland as it does in

New York, and nearly as openly,

deean't go to consumers in the "original package," either. Every drug store is to all purposes a saloon and every hotel has its barroom. Tom Reed and the Republican party protect these fiquor sellers in order that they may sequire a mortgage on their

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stocks, To day's New York stock market quota-tions, furnished by C. T. Havennar, Rooms 9 and 11, Atlantic building, 929 F

The Chicago Marketa. To-day's theego grain and provision market quintations, furnished by C. T. Havenner, Hooms 0 and 11, Atlantic Bulld-

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Washington Stock Exchange.

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National Bank Stocks Bank of WashInguin, 475; Sank of Reputate 270; Metroparities, 271; Control, 1886; Socoul, 188;
Farmers and Nanhamers, 188; Criteria, 170; Columbia, 189; Capital, 10., West

as and Blocker Light Stocker—Washing-tion, so, descriptions time, do; U. L. stocker, but the demandrants, do; adjusted Stocker Demandrants, do; adjusted and Poleman, Di. American

as a fewalt of his morrow's fleeting the two fishs will be brought annel closer to the surface of the surface o